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ACTING AMERICA IN THE NEW MISSILE AGE



North Korea Moving Forward

According to a report released by the [Institute for Science and International Security](#) (ISS), which focuses on stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, North Korea is enriching uranium for nuclear weapons. Download the 34-page report, "[Taking Stock: North Korea's Uranium Enrichment Program](#)," in PDF.

The ISS asserts that North Korea has a centrifuge program, which enables the rogue state to develop nuclear weapons and to assist other countries attempting to build centrifuge programs. "As a result," reads the report, "the priority is

program or to delay its progress through a combination of

that North Korea was attempting to develop nuclear weapons, but the report was on a different level. David Albright, a co-author of the report, told the Washington Post that North Korea might own 500 to 1,000 centrifuges. Experts say the rogue state would need to make a nuclear bomb.

North Korea admitted it has a uranium enrichment program and implied that it would reach a significant scale in the near future. After years of denial, North Korea announced its uranium enrichment program in public statements as tensions increased following its announcement of its May 2009 nuclear test, and the subsequent imposition of international sanctions against North Korean trading entities.

Determining when it may produce significant quantities of highly enriched uranium is challenging. Although North Korea has not provided any information on the actual status of its enrichment effort, its statements and information suggest it may be able to bring into operation a large uranium enrichment plant. But doing so will require North Korea to obtain a range of technology and expertise abroad. It is not self-sufficient in the wherewithal to make a wide variety of products overseas to both develop and build an

ending of North Korea's enrichment program and finding ways to inhibit its progress. The resumption of the Six Party Talks is a necessary condition for a verifiable declaration and disablement of this program. In lieu of other effective options to inhibit the program's progress rest on U.N. Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874. If implemented effectively, they provide mechanisms for inhibiting vital goods it needs to build and maintain an enrichment program. Greater international cooperation is greater Chinese cooperation. In addition, international controls need to include greater industry awareness of North Korean activities. Closer industry/government cooperation to detect and thwart its

[association](#))

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[_ e s a n d S T A R T](#)

Whether to ratify START, Americans should be more concerned about North Korea's comprehensive missile defense. As Baker Spring noted in his [Heritage Foundation](#) article, "The strikes from rogue nations must go beyond the Cold War-era strategy of containment. At Barack Obama's present-day nuclear disarmament strategy.

North Korea are growing, and the U.S. must have the flexibility to develop a missile defense strategy that isn't hamstrung by agreements with Russia. The U.S. must also sell S-300 missiles to Iran before announcing that the deal was struck with Iran.

In response to concerns about START, we invite them and readers to watch the new, one-hour documentary, "33 Minutes: Protecting America in the 21st Century." The documentary explains the history of missile defense, the present global security challenges, and what the U.S. must do to protect itself and the world. This film serves as a wake-up call. View the trailer below.

erica in the New Missile Age, [START](#)
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Rebecca Heinrichs, an adjunct fellow at the [Foundation for Defense of Democracies](#) and a missile defense expert, wrote a blog post at [Big Peace](#) about stopping ratification of the new START. An excerpt:

"Two weeks ago U.S. Defense Secretary Robert Gates and his Russian counterpart, Anatoly Serdyukov, cruised down the Potomac River on a U.S. Navy barge. Gates' goal: find common ground on issues critically important to free nations such as preventing Iran from 'nuking up' and cooperating on building a defensive system to protect innocent people from terrorists' missiles. They failed to find common ground and two days later it was reported that Russia, defying the U.S. and Israel, [is selling sophisticated anti-ship missiles to Syria](#), the country famous for arming the terrorist group Hezbollah. These missiles will give Syria the ability to threaten ships in the Mediterranean Sea.

ships in the Med and within the next several years the Obama S. Navy ships with ballistic missile defense capabilities to the Med missiles.

Administration plans to deploy missile defense in Europe and east, phased approach to deploy short and medium defenses in the U.S. and eventually defenses for the U.S. by 2020.

ground with Serdyukov on squeezing Iran and defending against Iran. Iran already has missiles capable of reaching Europe and the U.S. and will be able to hit the U.S. in five years. This means U.S. troops and U.S. ships. If the mullahs in Iran successfully marry a nuclear weapon to their missile technology, they will dramatically increase their ability to coerce the U.S. and our allies. The technology to other dangerous countries or non-state actors. Missile defense for the U.S. and our allies is essential to global security.

NATO General Anders Fogh Rasmussen said NATO needs to improve its missile defense system. 'If Iran eventually acquires a nuclear capability that will be a threat to the allies. That is the reason why I am now proposing a new missile defense system.'

In February Russia's ambassador to NATO Dmitry Rogozin lambasted U.S. missile defense systems in Europe."

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Carafano's op-ed in the [San Francisco Examiner](#) about Senator Dan Claitor's opposition to START. Among other things, the senator believes START won't protect the U.S. from nations like Iran, and he offered amendments to fix the treaty's flaws.

For Spring weighed in on the topic. At [The Foundry](#), he writes:

He stated on numerous occasions that there is 'no way, no how' the U.S. can reach a control agreement between the Russian Federation and the U.S. on ballistic missile defense options. However, ongoing exchanges of views suggest that the issue is far from clear.

He [critique](#) of an amendment that Senator Jim DeMint (R-SC) offered in opposition to New START in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He parages the Senator's effort. DeMint also offered a similar amendment to the FY2011. Rogin's criticism is, at its core, based on the fact that if you can't defend against every possible missile that could target the U.S., then you can't defend against every possible missile that could target the U.S. Rogin's critique also implies that some proponents of New START are not serious about missile defense.

And why we should make sure we are able, under New START, to defend against every possible missile that could target the U.S. If possible, the SFRC obviously does. That's why it included a provision in its resolution of ratification by voice vote backed by Senator Corker (R-TN) and others.

The title to ensure that the United States and Russia are able to protect their critical infrastructure, and institutions of both countries, and of their citizens. The Senate has attempted to fix this flaw. The version of the amendment

that a paramount obligation of the U.S. government is to provide people, its forward-deployed troops, and U.S. allies. Moreover, it is based on the theory of mutual assured destruction (MAD) can be by of both the U.S. and Russia."

[RT](#)
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[Carafano on DeMint](#)

is Carafano wrote about Senator Jim DeMint in an excerpt from the [San Francisco](#)



the maverick when national security is on his mind. This month, when Foreign Relations Committee Chairman William V. Roth introduced a new START nuclear agreement with Russia, most critics of the treaty were saying it needed to be studied closely. DeMint, a member of the 'no-nukes' crowd.

ons treaty President Obama has helped help him make America's erstwhile ally. He declared, "but it won't help protect us from the rogue nations that we fear." He proceeded to offer some hard-hitting amendments to try fix

the committee sent New START to the full Senate. But DeMint

the Voters Summit, a mammoth conservative convention mounted by the Heritage Foundation and the American Enterprise Research Council Action. The summit focuses on social and economic issues on those issues.

questioning the New START and plugging missile defense (including me!) fear might have to be curtailed because of language in

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[Defense Quick List](#)

onal Intelligence, will brief senators tomorrow on START. Among the president compromised our national defense in a misguided effort to appease the former Soviet Union. ([Source](#))

agreement to continue developing Israel's short-range David's Iron Dome missile defense system. The agreement is designed to defend against short-range and theater ballistic and cruise missiles. ([Source](#))

se contractor Lockheed Martin's Medium Extended Air Defense System (MEADS) program. S International President Steve Barnoske said, "Joint Project Optic will prove out the interoperability of the MEADS battle management system as the integrating element for an air and missile defense task force. MEADS great flexibility to accommodate additional

[Item, Israel, Lockheed Martin, MEADS, NATO, START](#)
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[Spring on START A](#)

excerpt of Baker Spring's [backgrounder at Heritage](#):

Treaty Between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START), which was signed on April 8, 2002, is fundamentally flawed. While New START contains a variety of specific flaws, the more important flaws are general and result from the Obama Administration's misguided approach to deterrence and arms control.

However, the fundamental flaws with New START should not lead to the conclusion that arms control cannot play a helpful role in securing vital interests in the post-Cold War world. As during the Cold War, there is a right way and a wrong way to negotiate arms control agreements after they enter into force. The right way to pursue arms control is

ating from a position of strength. This enduring principle suggests
ties and other agreements the U.S. should seek if the U.S. Senate
s with New START and rejects the treaty.^{[1][2]}

o New START begins with the recognition that today's world with
ear weapons powers demands a different concept of strategic
d during the Cold War. This new concept of deterrence relies on
to protect and defend the United States and its allies against
would-be adversaries that any attempted attacks will fail to
y purposes.^[3]

enial sharply contrasts with the concept of deterrence by the threat
ring the Cold War. It also sharply contrasts with President Barack
ear disarmament in which arms control would become the holistic
ever, it is unclear how any concept of strategic deterrence, much
t based on retaliation with nuclear weapons, would apply to the
armament.

e to New START is derived from this underlying concept of
s to the adoption of a protect and defend strategy."

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S s i l e s F a l l U n d e

ing its feet over the deal to sell S-300 missiles to Iran. In June, we
d delay delivering S-300 missiles to the rogue state in a deal that
e U.N. Security Council's sanctions against Iran. According to
er, the deal does fall under sanctions.

0 missile systems to Iran, the issue can be pursued legally,' Head
d Foreign Policy Committee Alaeddin Boroujerdi told Fars News

ent, Sergei Lavrov said on Monday that 'I've heard nothing about
ll under the ban introduced by the UN Security Council, and in
nto effect.'

tract signed in 2005, Russia was required to provide Iran with at
er, the contract's implementation was delayed until Resolution
curity Council (UNSC) against Iran."

t pre-emptive strikes from Israel and claims to need the S-300
u really worried about sanctions after it sealed the deal with Iran?
sitant to agree to tougher sanctions in the first place? After initially
unstable, Russia eventually admitted to selling Iran the systems.
y Council deputy secretary Vladimir Nazarov confirmed there was
ountries.

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D e f e n s e i n G O P '

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[1-page PDF](#)

re is real concern
intercontinental
e as early as
efense policy is not projected to cover the U.S. homeland until
ical funding is restored to protect the U.S. homeland and our allies
tates such as Iran and North Korea.

Sanctions Against Iran:The Iranian regime is a state-sponsor of
harm our deployed troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, and violates
ole. It has declared its determination to acquire a nuclear
ighbors and the security of the United States. We will work to
vely and effectively implements the sanctions tools Congress has



[ment »](#)

[L a s e r a n d S a t e l l i t e](#)

[fense Agency](#) (MDA) tested the Airborne Laser Test Bed, the ballistic missile during the boost phase. A Boeing 747 tracked the missile early after a software malfunction. From the MDA:

Next experiments beginning with tests of the software repair on the shootdown experiment involving a solid-fuel target missile by the Air Force. The experiment is in the planning stages that will involve lasing a target at the range of last February's successful destruction of a liquid-fuel

an orbiting missile defense satellite successfully transferred target data from its tracking sensor to its tracking sensor.

Systems sector vice president of missile defense and missile defense said, "This is a major success for the STSS program. We proved the autonomous transition from target acquisition and track mode using the precision track mode using the multiple band track sensor. All of the tests ended, with no operator intervention. This is the same type and the same type performed on-board during subsequent MDA missile tests."

[China, MDA](#)
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